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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ECUADOR.

Yellow Fever and Plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Parker at Guayaquil reports, September 5:

During the month of August, 1910, yellow fever and plague were reported in Ecuador as follows:

Yellow fever.—There were 13 reported cases of this disease for the month, with 3 deaths. This is about the usual August number and mortality. The disease was also reported in Milagro, with 2 cases and 1 death, and in Duran, a small town on the river opposite Guayaquil, 1 case. Both of the latter towns are favorable for the spread of the disease, but contain few nonimmune inhabitants.

Plague.—This disease showed a marked increase for the month, there being reported 26 cases, of which 5 died. One case was also reported at Rocafuerte. The disease is apparently of a milder type than in previous seasons.

During this same period there were reported 229 deaths, which, with an estimated population of 70,000, would give a mortality of 39.25.

FRANCE.

Marseilles—Cholera.

Consul-General Gaulin reported, October 4, to the Department of State:

Two fatal cases of cholera at Marseilles among immigrants from Greece. Necessary measures have been taken by the authorities. Persons in contact with the patients have been isolated.

GERMANY.

Measures Against Importation of Cholera by Waterways.

Consul Teichmann at Stettin reports, September 8:

The president of the province of West Prussia issued the following order, September 2:

On all rafts entering the province by the River Vistula payment and release of the raftsmen who wish to leave the raft at the city of Thorn shall either be controlled on the raft or at certain specified places. After their discharge these raftsmen are to be transferred in groups to the railway depot of Thorn and from there in special cars by rail to Alexandrova in Russia. All such rafters are to obey strictly the rules attending this regulated return to Russia. Any violations of these regulations are punished with fine or corresponding imprisonment.

Another bacteriological station for the examination of patients, suspects, and suspected clothing, etc., has been recently established at the city of Thorn, so that the River Vistula is now controlled bacteriologically as far as the Prussian frontier.

At the bacteriological station at Schillno, where the Vistula crosses the border line of Prussia, three Russian subjects, a rafter and his two children, were recently placed under quarantine, and the raft